

TUM

TUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew

The trembling dastard at the tug he falls,

Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryd.*

TUGGER. *n. f.* [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUTOR. *n. f.* [from *tutor*, Lat.] Guardian; supervisor; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom, to put himself under the tuition of a beast.

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my

care and tuition, into the moulds they have fashioned to their

designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pesti-

lential deluge of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ec-

clesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the tuition

of the former. *South's Sermons.*

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with

them about what most delights them, that they may perceive

that those under whose tuition they are, are not enemies to their

satisfaction. *Locke.*

TULIP. *n. f.* [*tulipa*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a lily flower, composed of six leaves, shaped some-

what like a pitcher; the pointal rising in the middle of the

flower is surrounded with stamina, and afterwards becomes

an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts, and is divided

into three cells, full of plain seeds, resting upon one another

in a double row. To these may be added a coated root, with

fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good tulip, ac-

cording to the characteristics of the best florists of the pre-

sent age, are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower

should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without,

the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom

should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should

be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves

when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward,

but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling

size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should

be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the

flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown

colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz.

præcoces, or early flowers; media's, or middling flowers; and

serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing tulips are not

near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are

chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. Their

roots should be taken up and spread upon mats in a shady

place to dry; after which they should be cleared from their

filth, and put up in a dry place until the season for planting.

Miller.

The tulip opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting

sun. *Hakewill.*

Why tulips of one colour produce some of another, and

running thro' all, still escape a blue. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

TUMBER. *v. a.* [*tamber*, Fr. *tommer*, Dutch; *tomba-*

re, Italian.] To fall; to come suddenly to the ground.

Of nature's germins tumble all together,

Answer me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testa-

ments, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*

To stand or walk, to rise or tumble,

As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the

top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with

many garters hand and foot, so as well he might tumble and

roll. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Gloster stumbled, and in falling struck me

Into the tumbling billows of the main. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

4. To play tricks by various vibrations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men to obey;

They'll leave their tumbling, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To TUMBLE, *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and tumbling it

over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be

defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost

all patience. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into ex-

pressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them

into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,

To chafe propitious shafts. *Prior.*

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hid-

den idea; though sometimes they are roused and tumbled out

of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent

passions. *Locke's Works.*

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3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,

To tumble down thy husband and thyself,

From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakespeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,

His friend to free, was tumbled on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fall, or tumbles him

down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TUMBLE. *v. a.* [from the verb.] To fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree; why,

says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and

never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

TUMBLER. *n. f.* [from tumble.] One who shews posture, by

various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common tumblers

and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise? *Wilkins's Mat. Magic.*

Nic. bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest

tumbler or rope-dancer. *Abraham.*

Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown,

Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

TUMBLER. *v. a.* [*tambler*, French.] To duncart.

I will fall once ended, get tumbled and man,

And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *T. H. J.*

My corps is in a tumbler laid, among

The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;

That cart arse, and mife a common cry,

For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly tumbler? go lie down and

sleep, you fool. *Comenius.*

To convince the present little race how unequal all their

measures were to an antediluvian, in respect of the insects who

now appear for men, he sometimes rode in an open tumbler.

T. H. J.

TUMFACTION. *n. f.* [*tumfactio*, Latin.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness,

a weak pulse, tumefaction in the whole body. *Boerhaave.*

To TUMFY, *v. a.* [*tumfy*, Latin.] To swell; to make to

swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the tumid

joint. *Wise's Med. Hist.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and tumid, is

pos'd to admit extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TUMID. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,

Capacious bed of waters. *M. J.*

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring, yet

cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning reli-

gencies, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Bacon.*

TUMOUR. *n. f.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their

natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wise.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that

feeds the tumour, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating

that is the most natural remedy. *Gower's of the Tongue.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swell-

ing mien; unsubstantial greatness.

This stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors;

and so far from the tumour, that it rather wants a little elon-

gation. *W. J.*

It is not the power of tumour and bold looks upon the ac-

tions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

TUMOROUS. *adj.* [from tumor.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above,

and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *W. J.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these stiles vary; for that which

is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, become vast

and tumorous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. J.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and all

most tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Bacon.*

To TUMY, among gardeners, to knee trees about with earth.

To TUMULATE, *v. a.* [*tumula*, Latin.] To swell. This

seems to be the same here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalis, are such enemies to

acid, that as soon as they are put together, they tumulate and

grow hot, and continue to fight till they have dissolved or

mortified each other. *P. J.*

TUMULOUS. *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills.

TUMULOUSITY. *n. f.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness.

TUMULT. *n. f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumulus*, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government

overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,

Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

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2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what tumults in the heavens?

Whence cometh this alarm and this noise? *Shakespeare.*

Tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it

gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a tumult among the

elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus

troubling and becalming nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

TUMULTUARY. *adj.* [from tumultuary.] In a tumultuary

manner.

TUMULTUARINESS. *n. f.* [from tumultuary.] Turbulence;

inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The tumultuaries of the people, or the factiousness of

prelators, gave occasion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

TUMULTUARY. *adj.* [from tumultuary, Fr. from tumult.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to

consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise;

and observing their orderly, and not tumultuary aiming,

doubted the worst. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to

hazard a tumultuary conflict. *K. Charles.*

Is it likely, that the divided atoms should keep the same

ranks in such a variety of tumultuary agitations in that liquid

medium. *Glenn's Sup.*

2. Refless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a tumultary

and restless state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To TUMULTUATE, *v. a.* [*tumultuare*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUATION. *n. f.* [from tumultuare.] Irregular and con-

fused agitation.

That in the found the contiguous air receives many strokes

from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden

and eager tumultuation of its parts. *Boyle's Works.*

TUMULTUOUS. *adj.* [from tumult; tumultuous, Fr.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly

agitated.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud

Hurried him aloft. *Shakespeare.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth

Now rowling, boils in his tumultuous breast,

And like a devilish engine back recoils

Upon himself. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,

Returns again in such tumultuous tides,

It quite overcomes me. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and tumultuous rebellions, they fairly

overcome, by reason of the continual presence of their Kings,

whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from

a tumultuous and civil occasion. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Naught reds for me in this tumultuous strife,

Put to make open proclamation. *Shakespeare.*

I loudly running in upon him with tumultuous speech, he

violently caught from his head his rich cap of fables. *Kneller.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and as in a tumultuous

kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of command-

ment. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TUMULTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from tumultuous.] By act of the

multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not tumultuously; the sword was not